B Class

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RHJBC

DEPARTMENT

'E' BRANCH

(formerly Education Deptt. J'bay)

Subject:— Miscellaneous matter pertaining to Backward classes

[Committee on the Amelioration of Backward classes in the merged States areas of the Bibay State.

Report of the -]

SW

B Class

Karnatak

File No.

Std Sectt. Slip 24 B e.

Committee on the Amelioration of Backward Classes in the Merged States Areas of the Bombay State.

Report of the

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
RESOLUTION NO.ACB 1150.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1954.

RESOLUTION: Government has carefully considered the recommendations made by the Committee on the Amelioration of the Backward Classes in the Merged states Areas of the Bombay State and is pleased to pass orders thereon as shown in the accompanying statement.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Bombay.

A.L.DIAS
Secretary to Government.

To

The Secretary to the Governor,

The Director of Education,

The Director of Backward Class Welfare,

The Director of Technical Education

The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools,

The Accountant General, Bombay,

The Director of Publicity with a request to issue a suitable Press Note.

All other Heads of Departments under the Control of the Administrative Departments of the Secretariat,

All Departments of Secretariat (except the Separate Deptt)

The Accountant General, Bombay

Shri S.N.Mane,

Shri Ravi shankar Maharaj,

Shri P.L.Mujmudar,

Shri V.N.Barve,

Shri F.D.Ghodke,

*Shri L.M.Bhrikant,

*ShriB. M.Bidkar,

*Shri C.P.Shah,

*ShriR.T.Leuwa

*Shri K.J.Dharmadhikari,

*Shri G.R.Agarwal,

*The commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Government of India,Ministry of Home Affairs,New Delhi,

*The (Regional) Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Baroda.

A.Edcl.H.67

*By ~~xx~~letter.

No. of 1954.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to.

....

Accompaniment to Government Resolution,Education Department, No.ACB 1150., dated the 16th February 1954.

Recommendation 1	Recommendations 2	Decision of Govt. 3
(Communications)		Decision of
1.	A rapid survey of the Communications should be carried out in the desert tract in the western portion of Banaskantha and Mehsana Districts and in the Hilly forest tracts in the States North of Bombay. Effective steps should be taken for improving communications in these areas.	A survey of the requirements of roads of the Banaskantha,Mehsana Dist. and the hilly forest tracts in the merged States to all categories from State Highways to Village Roads have been planned in these areas. The roads will be constructed according to priority and availability of funds.

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2.	New Tenure Conditions should be applied wh-ever possible to lands held by the backward Class es by notification under section under section 73-A of the Land Revenue Code in all those areas where the Original Survey Settle ment is yet to be introduced. If this is not feasible, the Governor acting under paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, should direct that the Land Revenue Code shall apply in the Scheduled Areas subject to the condition ~~that the Scheduled~~ that the occupancies in the-se areas shall not be transferable without the previous sanction of the Collr.	Government has al ready under its active consideration the question of applying section 73-A of the Land Revenue Code to the Backward areas of the merged States. When this is done further stsps will be taken to implement the recommendation as far as possible.
3.	Whenever the Backward Class were holding lands directly from the State and were considered not as occupants but as tenants at will the occupancies of such lands should be granted to them on New Tenure without charging any occupancy price.	Government has already issued orders that where bonafide agriculturists have cultivated lands on lease from 3 to 5 years and have spent money in making the lands fit for cultivation, they should not be deprived of their lands but their claims should be safeguarde The cases of Backward Chass

covered
Backward Class persons will be ~~safe-guarded~~. by these orders. Government has also authorised the Collectors to make grants of lands to Backward Class persons free of chagge, if the occupancy price is likely to drive individual grantees to raise loans or to handicap their cultivation. In other cases occupancy price generally not exceeding three times the assessment of the land payable in one to three instalments without interest is charged. The recommendation to make grants free of occupancy price in all cases irrespective of the capacity of the grantee to pay cannot be accepted.

4. When determin-ing the extent of alienations, Government should take care to safeguard the bona-fide occupants of lands from usurpation of their occupacies by the alienees.

The recommendation is under the consideration of Government in the Revenue Department.

5. Government should consider the imposition of a Summary Settlement for a temporary period pending the introduction of the original Settlement under the Land revenue is not assessed and collected in cash on the size and quality of a holding. If any special legislation is necessary for the purpose it should be undertaken speedily.

Government does not consider it practicable to impose a summary settlement based on a rough and ready method for a temporary period. Regular settlement is in progress and the question of giving some sort of interim relief to the highly assessed areas is also separately under the consideration of Government in the Revenue Deptt. does not, therefore, consider it necessary to take any separate action on this recommendation.

6. Whenever large blocks of waste land are available the preference given to locally resident backward class persons should be extended to backward class persons from the same Taluka in which the lands are found.

It is the policy of Government to give compact blocks of cultivable to Co-operative Societies having a preponderence of members of Backward Classes for better farming. Land grants are made to the residents of the same village when waste lands are granted to cultivators from neighbouring villages. Government does not consider it advisable to give preference to Backward Class persons in the same Taluka to the exclusion of the non-backward class cultivator from the same village as it is likely to create ill-feeling and bitterness between the local villagers and outsiders and to lead to lawlessness.

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7.	Where large blocks of land are available for colonisation assistance should be given to backward class agriculautiess for the purchase of agricultural cattle, implements, seeds, etc, and also fo forexpert guidance in the initial stages, along the lines of the Indoor and Hillur Schemes in the North Kanara District or on the lines of the Sarvodaya Scheme at Arawatgi in the Dharwar District.	The recommendation is accepted. Orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department No. No.366/33-XI of 10th March '47 should be modified accordingly. The consessions now given under the existing Colonisation Schem should be granted as far as possible to Backward Class Cultivators when they colonise large blocks of waste lands. Assistan ce should also be ~~vators~~ for the purchase of ~~the purchase of~~ Agricultural cattle when ever required.
8.	The grants of land made to the Harijans in Kolhapur on a collective basis should be reviewed and Government should consider whether it is possible to attache specific conditions for securing collective tion, where the lands are sufficient for the purpose; where the lands are sufficient Government should consider whether the grants can be revoked and made afresh to the Backward Classes who have insufficient lands for their maintenance.	The grants made to Harijan in Kolhapur basis have been reviewed. The grants have been made in accordance with the orders issued by the Government from time to time and the grantees are cultivating the land satisfactorily. In these circumstances, it is not considered necessary to attach any additional conditions to the grants.
9.	The waste lands given to the Harijan in Kolhapur requiring expenditure of effort and resorurces should be surveyed and assistance should be given for their development along the lines of the Hillur or Arawatgi Schemes.	The recommendation is under the consideration of Government.
10	The work of allotment of the Sheri lands in Kolhapur, to deserving persons from the Backward Classes who have insufficient lands for their ~~mai~~maintenance, should be taken up without any further delay.	The recommendation is accepted. The collector of Kolhapur has already been asked to implement it as quickly as possible.
10A	The Sheri lands in Kolhapur surrendered to the Government by the Maharaja should be disposed of with due regard to the priorities as between grantees as laid down in Government Resolution, Revenue Department No.366/33-XI, dated the 10th March 1947.	After careful consideration Government has decided that all available waste lands and Shri lands surrendered by the Maharaja of Kolhapur should be disposed of according to the following priorities as fixed by the Maharaja. i) Persons who already cultiva

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		cultivate the lands on lease and need them for the maintenance of their families. ii) Harijan ex-soldiers. iii) Ex-soldiers. iv) Displaced persons v) Harijans and others. As Harijans were already given 25,000 acres of land for cultivation before the merger, Government does not consider it necessary to depart from the priorities fixed above.
11	Government may consider the feasibility of longterm Lease of devasthan lands in Kolhapur to bonafide Backward Class cultivators without auction on reasonable rent if this is possible under the rules of Devasthan Mandal and Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act.	The recommendation is under the consideration of Govt. in the Revenue Department.
12.	Sheri lands in the former Deccan States other than Kolhapur should be disposed of as recommended in the case of Kolhapur.	There are no sheri lands in the former Deccan States as in Kolhapur. The recommendation does not therefore, call for any action.
13.	In unsurveyed and unsettled areas where introductionof the Record of Rights will take some years, provisional Record of Rights may be intdoduced after a preliminary rough survey.	The recommendation is under the onsideration of Government in Revenue Department.
14.	The Governor may be moved to exempt the Scheduled Areas from the operation of section 34 of and the consequential sections of the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act.	The recommendation is under the consideration of Government.
	OR	
14-A	The Governor may be moved to make a regulation for the Scheduled Areas under paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule to the constitution Prohibiting the termination of the tenancy of a cultivators from the Scheduled Tribes for any reasons other than those specified in section 14 of the Tenancy Act.	The recommendation is under the consideration of Government.

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rent	15. Government should prescribed that ~~ex~~ rents in the Scheduled Areas should be payable only in cash and that the maximum rent should not exceed three times the assessment of the lands.	The first part of the recommendation is under the consideration of Government in the Revenue Department. As regards fixing the maximum limit of rent Government has fixed the maximum limit of rent ranging from 2½ to 5 times the assessement in the Scheduled and the Backward areas which have been surveyed and settled In the case of unsurveyed and unsettled Schedule d and Backward areas, the maximum limit of rent has been fixed at 1/6th of ~~the crop~~ the crop and its value.
	16. For the effective implementation of the Tenancy Act and other ameliorative legislation in the Scheduled Areas, the Prant Officert should be ex-office Aboriginal Welfare Officers as in Dahanu and Shalahpur Prants of the Thana District.	The recommendation is under the consideration of Government.
Land bondlelc	17. The orders of Government issued on the recommendations of the Hali Enquiry Committee should apply to the Halis. Angadias wherever these systems are found to prevail.	Enquiries made with the Collectors concerned show that the system of forced labour prevails in the villages of the Deodar Taluka of the Banaskantha District only. Necessary steps have been taken to prevent people in these ~~vevil~~ village from exacting forced labour. No further action is considered necessary on this recommendation.
	18. Early steps should be taken to fix the minimum wages of ~~x~~ agricultural labour and effective machinery devised to see that they are paid.	Government has fixed minimum wages under the minimum Wages Act, 1948, for Agcirultural labour in the Dahanu and Umbergaon Taluka and Mokhada Mahal of Thana Distt. For the present it has been decid ed to restrict fixation of minimum wages to th se areas only. The recommendation of the Committe will be kept in view while extend ing the area os minimum wage fixation.
	19. Under section 18 of the Tenancy Act Government should extend the provisions of section 16 and section 17 of the Act to the dwelling houses of agricultural labourers or artisans in the Scheduled Areas. For those landless labourers who would not be able to get benefit.	The recommendation has already been implemented as far as it relates to the extension of the Provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the Bombay Tenancy Act and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 to the dwelling houses of Agricultural Labourers.

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19		and artisans and provision of freeshousing sites to landless labourers and artisans and provisions of areas. So far as it relates to the grant of hutting materials to them free of cost of at concessional rate, the matter is under the consideration of Government in the ~~Agricultural~~ Agriculture and forest Department.
20	The correct legal position under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors's Relief Act regarding the extinction of debts in respect of which no application for adjustment or settlement has been made should be brought to the notice of the Backward Classes by sustained propaganda.	The recommendation is accepted.
21.	Government should make adequate provision for credit required for productive purposes both on short term and a long term basis.	The existing facilities for making available bona fide credit required for productive ~~for~~ purpose both on a short term and a long term basis viz. tagavi loans and loans from Co-operativ Societies would be adequate for the purpose. Government does not therefore consider it necessary to make additional provision on this account.
21-A	Government should reconsider the opening of the Grain Banks which will also serve as centres for building up food stocks.	~~Rxxpkx~~ Proposals for the opening of new grain banks should be considered on merits.
21-B		
22.	Invoking Tagavi loans an adjective method of valuation should be adopted. The Tagavi should be given up to a certain multiple of the assement of new tenure lands as well as of the old tenure lands.	The recommendation is under the consideration of Government in the Revenue Department.
21-C	In fixing the limit of Tagavi loans for such purposes as an irrigation well, allowance should also be made for improvement in the value of the land as a result of the proper utilisation of the loans.	The recomendation is under he consideration of Government in the Revenue Department.
21-D	Short term Tagavi loans for the purphase of agricultural cattle, bullock carts, implements, seeds and manure should be granted freely	The recommendation is accepted.

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21	freely on personal bonds and the colleternal security of the objec-tw."henever possible, the loans may be preferebly granted in kind.	
22	The Agricultural Department should frame estimates for standard irriga-tion wells capable of working one moat for different tracts. For kachcha wells subsidy, equal to the actual expenditure incurred for the comple-tion of the wells including the cost of purchasing and installing the deadstock comprising the lifting ap-aratus minus the cost of unskilled labour subject to a maximum as indicated by the estim-ments for each tract, should be given The subsidy should be given in three instaiments in suitable stages. For PUCCA wells, the subsidy sho ld be the same as for a KACHCHA well. The remaining expenditure should be given as a Tagavi loan.	At present Government is not giving any subsidy for construction or repair of a KACCHA or a PUCCA well. It is not possible to revive grant of subsidies.
23.	In the Scheduled Areas, the Co-operative movement should be fostered along the lines of the Dohad and Jhalod Co-operative movement, i.e. agricultural credit societies under the management of group secretaries at the bottom, con-trolled by a special officer at the top linked with multi purpose societies formarketing agricultural products of the members and the supply of their essential requirements.	At present Government has authorised the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to give subsidy to the ~~Seeet~~ Societies in undeveloped area up to a maximum of 4 per cent of the working capital toward the cost of the secretaries, This help is normally considered by Government on merits. .....*
24	In initial stages the societies should be paid substantial grants towards the emoluments of the secretary.	.....* The recommendation is accepted. The Development Department should be request ed to take early steps to implement.
25	The recommendation of the Nanavati Committee (Agricultural Credit Organisation Committee) for the setting up of agricultural banks functioning and dealing in kind, to finance individual cultivators as well as co-operative societies should be implemented in the Scheduled Areas.	Government does not consider it to set up separate agri-cultural banks to finance individual cultivators as well as Co-operative Societies The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Provide finance to credit worthy agriculturists in all areas. It would be sufficient if that Bank is requested to provide credit to individual

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25		individual cultivators as well as Societies.
26.	For demonstrating the utility of improved agricultural technique, Taluka Demonstration Centres should be started in all the Scheduled Areas and placed under field Kamgars who should be given prescribed targets for attainment.	Under post War Reconstruction Scheme No.26,234 Agricultural Demonstration Centres have already been organised These Centres are shifted from one village to another on the advice of the District Development Boards. So far 18 such centres have been shifted to the meged state Areas of which 17 Centres are located in Backward ~~&~~ areas. The Backward Class cultivators can take advantage of these centres. The recommendation is being implemented so far as is possible within the reasources available.
27	Particular breeds of cattle ideally suited to the varying local conditions should be selected, and the development of such breeds promoted with the help of the backward class agriculturiest generally and not merely professional cattle breeders.	The recommendation is accepted. ~~The~~ The Agriculture and Forests Department will implement it as far as funds permit.
28.	Dairy cattle should be encouraged and wherever transport conditions facilitate the marketing of dairy products. copperative methods of marketing of such produce should be encouraged.	The maintenance of dairy cattle in Scheduled Areas is being encouraged by grant of subsidies and loans. The Co-operative Department is encouraging Co-operative marketing of dairy products.
29.	The improvement of poultry breeds should be sought by starting poultry farms by institution of premia for rearing successful poultry and award of prizes by poultry shows.	The recommendation is accepted and is being implemented as far as possible.
30	Assistance should be given for improved poultry houses and possibilities of organised marketing poultry products on Co-operative lines explored and developed.	The recommendation is accepted and is being implemented as far as possible.
31.	Bee keeping should be encouraged in those tracts where successful bee colonies can be raised.	The recommendation is accepted. There are already Village Industries committee Scheme & Khadi Self sufficienty Centres.

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Sin		Centres. These will be extended to the merged areas for the benefit of Backward Class people.
32.	The Provincial Village Industries Committee may be requested to promote the production of Khaddar on self sufficienty basis in the merged areas, particularly in the cotton tracts.	The recommendation is accepted. There are already village Industries Committees' Schemes and Khadi Self Sufficiency Centres. These will be extended to the merged areas for the benefit of Backard Class people.
33	The forest Department should give wide publicity to the privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants in the forest villages and the general public.	The recommendation is accepted. ~~under the consideration of Government in the~~ Agriculture and Forest Department is taking early action.
34.	Early steps should be taken by Govt. for the proper survey and settlement of the undermarcated forest areas and for fixing the concessions and privileges of the villagers in these areas. Due regard should be paid to the concessions enjoyed in the previous State regimes consistently with silvicultural principles and forest policy.	The recommendation is under the consideration of Govt. in the Agriculture and Forest Department.
35	In the formation of compact forest blocks during forest settlement cultivators of honey combed patches in such areas who require to be shifted should be offered in exchange equivalent land in area and quality and paid due compensation for the cost and trouble of such shifting.	There is no provision in the Indian Forest Act for payment of compensation for the cost and trouble of shifting. Only land in exchange can be given and assessment on such grants can be remitted for a period of 1 to 3 years at the discretion of the Forest Settlement and deparcation Officer. Govt. does not consider it feasible to do anything more in this respect.
36	Official of the Forest, Revenue and Backward Class Department should see that the minimum wages clause is properly enforced and that the forest labour is not cheated.	The recommendation is accepted. The condition in the contract should be amplified so as to empower the officers of the Revenue and Backward Class Department to check the account of the Contractors so as to ensure that the minimum wages are paid to the forest labourers.

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37.	The forest Department should see that local labourers are taught the process of manufacture of catechu and that they are given preference in this employement.	The recommendation is under the consideration of Government in the Agriculture and Forests Department.
38	Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies may be encouraged to take up the manufacture of catechu wherever possible.	The recommendation is accepted.
39.	Government should take to see that a sufficient quota of yarn is earmarked for and made available to the backward Class handloom weavers.	Government has since lifted the control on distribution and supply of yarn which can be had now in the open market. The question of implementing the recommendation does not arise in the changed circumstances.
40	Tanners should be allowed to remove bark from standing trees from forest coupes earmarked for exploitation in following year .The removal may be regulated by passes but should be free.	Hereditary tanners and their Co-operative Societies are being supplied bark and other forest produce at concessional rates. The concession recommended by the Committee is neither necessary nor desirable in the interest of forest preservation and conservation since it is likely to lead to illicit cutting and also tend to kill root stock of such valuable species, which when debarked are apt to die outright or deteriorate in value in immediat or future sales. The recommendation cannot therefore be accepted.
41	The "Gharkai" system, in Gujrat States Areas should be abolished and the local bodies responsible for the conservancy of the local areas should make arrangements for the cleaning of all latrines by employing a suitable number of persons.	The recommendation is under consideration of Government in the Local Self Government and Public Health Department.
42	Whenever the prescribed percentages for the recruitment of the Backward Classes in Public Services have not been attained, the authorities should fill all the vacancies arising in the posts by qualified backward Class candidates until the prescribed percentages are reached.	Government does not consider it advisable to make any attempt to make up the past deficiencies in the recruitment of candidates of Backward Classes in the merged areas. It will serve the purpose underlying the

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42		underlying the recommendation if the percentages prescribed for Backward Classes in Government services are scrupulously kept up ~~in Government services are scrupulously kept up~~ in future. Besides it is open to the recruiting authorities to appoint candndates from Backward Classes inexcess prescribed percentages, if they are otherwise found eligible and qualified.
43	One Backward Class Welfare Officer should be immediately appointed for each district in those district where there are substantial parts of merged areas.	The recommendation is under the consideration of Government in the Education Depattment.
44.	Revenue Offifials should be instructed to verify all cases of alienation of Pasayata lands and to see that the lands are restered to the Officiators wherever they have been unlawfully alienated.	The recommendation is accepted. The necessary orders in respect of service Inan lands assigned as remunerati-on to Inferior village Servic Servants have al-ready been issued to the Collectors.
45.	The system of gao-sanddis prevailing in the former Kolhapur State may be studied with a view to extend it to the rest of the Bombay State.	It is the policy of Government to do away with hereditary appointments and to substitute the sustem of payment in land by payment in cash. The recommendation cannot therefore, be accepted.
46-A	Wherever the hereditary offices are not governed by the provisions of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, immediate action shuld be taken to bring them under the Act. In particular, the benefits of sections. 9,18,23 and 25 of th Act should be immediately made avai lable to such officators.	The recommendation is accepted. The question of applying the Watan Act to the Kolhapur Satara area is already under the consideration of Government in the Revenue Department.
45-B	Wherever the scale of remuneration to the officators is less than the scale sanctioned for the original parts of the Bombay States, the recmunration, should be raised to correspond with the latter scale.	The recommendation is accepted. The question of reorganising the systems of appointig and remunerating inferior village servants in the merged States of Gujrat is under the active consideration of Government in the

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45-B		in the Revenue Department.
46-C	Dearness allowance payable to inferior village servants in the original parts of the Bombay State should be paid inferior village servants in merged areas. (Health and Essential Amenities)	The recommendation is accepted. It has already been implemented.
46	For the purposes of the village water Supply Scheme and also other ameliorative, measures generally the "Backward Areas" designated by the Government should include all the scheduled areas, and the whole of the Banaskantha District.	All the Scheduled Areas within this State, are already being treated as Backward and special attention of the various measures for the amelioration of Backward Classes, in general and of Scheduled Tribes, in particular ~~of Backward Classes, in general and of Scheduled Tribes in particular,~~ in these areas. The Tribes advisory Co Council has recommended that the Abu Road and Danta Taluka in the Banaskantha District should be included in the list of the Scheduled Areas The question of moving the parliament to include these Talukas in the list of the Scheduled Areas in this State is under consideration and after they are so included, they will automatically be treated as backward areas. In addition to the Scheduled Areas and Backward ~~Class~~ Areas specified by the Ad Hoc Committee 1948 there are other undeveloped areas in this State where Backward Classes are found in large numbers .But in the present financial stringency, it is not possible for Government to add to the list of the Backward ~~Class~~ Areas.
46-A	If the Public Works Department, District Local Board and Rural Development Board are unable to take the problem of village water supply speedily, the work of execution may be entrusted to recognised voluntary agencies in the tract.	The recommendation is accepted. The LocalSelf Government and Public Health Deptt. should be requested to implement it as far as possible.

L is being paid to the successful Implementation of

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47	Comprehensive Malaria, Control Schemes with D D.T. on the lines of those in Kanara District and Dharwar Dist should be immediately introduced in the Schedd-led Areas.	Government has launched a State-wide Malaria Control scheme from the yeay 1953-54. The backward areas in the merged states territories have been brought under the purview of this scheme. Government, therefore, does not consider it necessary to take nay separate action on this recommendation.
48.	Mobile dispensaries should be started in all the Scheduled Areas and in the begnning at least one mobile van should be allotted to two talukas.	The recommendation is accepted in principal. The local bodies have al ready been advised to take vigorous steps to provide sanitary dwellings for their Harijan employees and to undertake slum clearnance schemes for improving the licing conditions of Backward Classes on grant in aid basis If the local bodies fail to take such measures with the Government's assistance for this purpose a further directive impressing uponthem the imperative need to take urgent steps to improve the ~~lieing~~ living conditions of Backward Classes particularly in the merged States areas will be issued.
49)	Local authorities should be made to deal effectively with the Slum Clearance problem.	
50.	There should at leaste be one Veterinary Dispensary in each taluka.	For want of fully qualified staff and funds starting of additional veterinary dispensaries is not possible for the present. However, the need for the veterinary dispensaries in the merged areas where facilities are very meagre will be borne in mind while opening veterinary dispensaries in future.
	(EDUCATION)	
51.	The schemes of primary education inforce elswhere in the Bombay State should be forthwith extended to all the Merged States Areas.	Government has decided that the scheme of compulsion should not be extended to the merged state territories for the present and that in the first instances steps should betaken to open as

the Govt. has already sanctioned 2 mobile dispensaries for the camp diffr. and one for the forest talukas of the Thana district. It will be further investigated into as possible subject to the availability of funds.

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51		to open as many schools as possible in schoolless village in these territories with a population of 700 and above according to the 1941 census. Necessary action is being taken already and after the ground is prepared in this way for the effective introduction of complusion in these areas, the question of introducing it in these areas will be considered in due course.
52. Special schemes should be framed and implemented urgently for the scheduled Areas on the Lines of the Wandrekar Scheme for the Backward Areas of the Thana Dist. for the enforcement of University free and compulsory primary education among the scheduled Tribes and others in these areas.		The question of introducing universal free and compulsory education in the Scheduled Areas would be considered after the existing primary schools in these areas are placed on a sound footing.
52.		
53. In the Scheduled Areas, The Local Authorities should be asked forthwith to open schools not only in all villages with a population of 700 and above but also in convenient groups of hamlest or villages within a range of two miles which would make up a population of 700 or over. For the remaining villages, voluntary agenvies should be encouraged to start schools.		The recommendation is accepted in principle and will be implemented infunds permit.
54. The Wandrekar Scheme in Thana Distt. should be extended forthwith to the former State of Jawhar.		Government has already opened 18 schools in Jawhar Taluka during 1951-52. It was, however, noticed that attendance in the schools opened under the Wandrekar Comittee Scheme in this District was not very satisfactory. Government has, therefore, decided that no more primary schools should be opened in the this Taluka andother Scheduled Areas in Thana District till the existing schools are placed on a satisfacrory footing steps to improve attendance in the attendance existing schools are placed on a satisfactory footing steps to improve attendance in the existing schools are being taken.

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55	The recommendations of the Survey Committees for the Primary Education in the Panchmahal s and Nasik Distt: should be simultaneously applied to the Scheduled Areas of the merged states areas in these district.	Government is considering the question of preparing a plan for an all sided development of the Scheduled Areas. Informulating the Plan, the recommendations of the Survey Committe for Primary Education in the Panch Mahals and Nasik Districts will be duly taken into account.
56.	The concession given upto April 1952 for recognition of schools in charge of a teacher who has only passed in VI Standard primary may be renewed and extended for the backward areas, if the position with regard to the supply of fully qualified teachers shows no improvement by April 1952.	The reco-mmendation is under the consideration of Gove nment in the Education Department. Govt. does not consider it desirable to extend the concession generally recommended by the committee. However if qualified teachers are not available cases of new schools started in S.Bs. by unqualified teachers will be considered by Govt. on merit.
57.	Extra encouragement should be given to the Voluntary Agencies working in Banaskantha and Sabarkantha Districts by increasing the grants over the usual scale by 25 per cent.	The rules for payment of grant-in-aid to Backward Class hostels ru by Voluntary Agencies do not provid for the payment of advance grant to the Backward Class ~~hostels~~ hostels. The question of recognising new hostels for the purpose of grant in aid is under the consideration of Government in the Education Department.
58)	Recognition should be given to hostels started by the established Vol. agencies within 3 months of the starting of the hostels & advance grants G.R. E.&S.D.No. 8921 dt. 16/5/1949 should be made available within 6 months of such hostels
58	Backward Class Hostels for boys and girls should be started at:-	Out of the 24 hostels recommended by the Committee seven hostels hav already been started and are functioning in the following talukas of the merged states:-
	a) Khedabrahma Taluka b) Bhiloda ~~Xaxagxx~~ Taluka and c) Meghraj Taluka d) Vijayanagar Talluka and e) Idar Taluka in the Sabarkantha District.	1) Khedbrahma Taluka 2) Bhoiloda Taluka and 3) Idar Taluka in the Sabarkantha District.
	a) Deesa, (b) Tharad, and c) Danta Sirohi in Banaskantha District.	4) Dhanpur inthe Panch Mahals Dist
	a) Dhanpur inpanchamahals Distt. b) Balasinor Taluka in Kaira Distt.	5) Balasinor Taluka in the Kaira District.
	a) Chhotta-Udeput Taluka b) Nasawadi Taluka and c) Dabhoi in Baroda District.	6) Valia Taluka 7) Zagadia Taluka in the Broach District.
	a) Sagbara Taluka b) Dediyapada Taluka, c) Walia Taluka d) Zagadia ~~x~~ Taluka and e) Former Garudewhsar Mahal in Broach District.	As regards opening of hostels at other paces Government considers that Ashram shhools with hostels attached should be opened in future in Scheduled Areas prefe rably of the merged states territo ries instead of mere hostels

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59		Hostels as recommended by the Committee Steps are being taken to open such schools from the year 1953-54 onwards. However, the recommendation of the committee will be borne inmind in If it is decided to open new hostels infuture.
60	Wherever primary schools are established in village with a predominant backward class population, the teachers should be encouraged to conduct social education classes and suitable areas should be declared as compact areas.	The recommenda-tion is being implemented.
61.	Suitable training facilities for teachnical education should be offered to the Backward Classes by opening technical and craft schools and by locating peripateic parties, particularly in the Scheduled Areas.	Govenment has so far established 12 full fledged Technical high schools at Bombay, sholapur Dhulia, Satara, Hubli Kolhapur, Khar, Kapadwanj Ratnagiri, Navsari Amreli, Ahmedabad If funds permit, if is also proposed to start 11 additional technical High Schools in the remaining districts where there are at present no Technical High Schools. When these schools have a technical high School 1. In addition to the Technical High Schools, Government has also started 14 Industrial Schools at Dhulia Stara, Sholapur Hublix, Ratnagirri Ahmedabad Navasari Amreli, Patan, Kolhapur, Sawantwadi Dharampur and Bijapur. At most of these places the Industrial and Technical Schools are run in conjunction with each other. Sufficient facilities thus exist already for industrial and technical education in this State The Backward Class students can avail themselves of these facilities The question of locating peripatetic parties particularl y in in the Scheduled areas of the State is under the consideration of Government in the Development Department.
62.	The concessions of full	

Social problems

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	Social Problems	
62.	The concessi ons of full grant on approved expenditure incurred by the established and recognised voluntary agencies on the appointment of propaganda workers in the merged States Areas should be extended for a futehrr period of five yrs.	The Scheduled areas of merged State territories are comparatively very backward Govt. therefore, consider-consider that the col unta y agencies should concentrate their efforts in these areas. The concession is accordingly given to voluntary agencies for their activities in the Scheduld areas of merged State territorie
63	The Bombay Preyention of Prostitution Act should be extended to the Karnatak areas generally. If this is not feasible, suitable legislation on the lines of this Act penalising living on the earnings of prostitution, procuration soliciting and letting or permitting use ~~pr~~ of permises as a brothel should be enacted for the rural areas.	The relevant provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923 have been applied to places and areas in Karnatak where their application was ~~of the District~~ necessary on the recommendations of the District Magistrate to eradicate the evil. Application of the whole act to the whole of the Karnatak generally is not considered necessary. The provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, are sufficient for dealing with the offences of living on earnings of prostitution procuration soliciting and letting on permiting the use of premises as a brothel. Government does not, therefore consider it necessary to enact a special legislation for this purpose.
64.	~~64.~~ Voluntary Agencies should be reques ted to appoint suitable propaganda workers including lady workers for special reform among the Devadasis.	The recommendation is being brought to the notice of voluntary agencies for implementation as far as possible.
65.	The Bombay Children Act should be extended throughout the merged areas in Karnatak and encouragement be given for starting Remand Homes and Fit-Person Institutions to Voluntary Agencies by liberalising the rules and concessions.	Part V and VI of the Bombay children Act, 1948 have already been applied to the whole of Bijapur District,. There are at present 2 Remand Homes and 13 Fit-Person Institutions aided by Govern. ment in the Karnatak District. of Dharwar Bijapur and Belgaum. The question of opening remand homes and fit person institutions through voluntary agencies on grant in aid basis

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65.		is under the consideration of Government in the Education Department.
66	Government should by negotiations with the neighbouring State secure the removal of the liquor shops beyond a limit of ten miles from the borders of the Bombay State.	The recommendation is accepted necessary steps have already been taken to secure a five miles dry zone. Most of the Boardering States have maintained a fivemile dry zone as requested by Govt.
67.	The vocation period for mohura flowers should be reduced to one month in the scheduled areas.	The recommendation is under the consideration of the Govt. in the Revenue Department.